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Convention passed resolutions favoring government ownership of the coal mines.

A final chapter discusses the outlook for the future. The author here urges an extension of regulatory functions to protect the public interest. Among the suggestions offered are full publicity (so that knowledge of mining costs may be had), an eight-hour day, a legal ton, the regulation of immigration, and a minimum wage.

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The Modern Factory. Safety, Sanitation and Welfare. By GEORGE M. PRICE. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1914. Pp. xx, 574. \$4.00.)

The Modern Factory appears at a very opportune time because of the great amount of general interest and legislation now being directed toward the betterment of industrial conditions and their social relations. The book contains 574 pages and 257 well-selected illustrations, many from foreign sources. Its author is a well-known authority.

A good historical résumé is made of industrial evolution, dwelling especially upon the rise and influence of the modern factory system. After a brief description of general types and constructions of work-places, the subjects of factory fires, accidents, and safety appliances, are discussed. Special chapters are devoted to lighting, ventilation, industrial dusts, poisons, and general sanitation. The chapters upon factory welfare work, legislation, and inspection are, in themselves, an education. The book shows the results of personal experiences, particularly of inspections made at home and abroad; much well-selected data and numerous authentic sources of information are drawn upon; and there are many instructive comparisons. It is especially valuable and in keeping with the most recent knowledge in its presentation of standards and definitions. A very good bibliography accompanies it.

There are marks of hasty preparation, principally in the matter of omissions. The chapter devoted to Factory Fires and Their Prevention is commendable as a source of information for a good preliminary analysis of a given fire hazard. Factory Accidents and Safety is all too briefly covered by about 100 pages of text and illustrations, with the result that generalities only are touched

upon. The illustrations on pages 182, 193, 194, 199, 200, 202, 205, and 226 are subject to criticism, since they show exposed belts, gears, shafts, and fly-wheels on machines otherwise safeguarded. In short, this brief chapter on such a great subject can well be considered in the light of an incentive to seek elsewhere for more complete information.

The chapters devoted to the commoner health hazards are excellent as far as they go, but most of them are quite incomplete. Fatigue, except as a factor in accidents, is barely touched upon, as are also the features of inactive occupation, seasonal employment, unemployability, and casual labor. The protection of workers exposed to excessive light, the influences which light generated by processes themselves play in illumination questions, the many provisions adopted for protecting workers in hot processes, the methods of factory heating, the hazards of artificial low temperatures, electrical hazards, and the smoke nuisance—for all of these, practically nothing is said. Much more space should be given to factory sewage and waste disposal, gases, fumes, odors, noise, resuscitation, alcoholism, and the like. More explanations, especially physiological, should be given for many rather dogmatic statements. The article on care of health is devoted entirely to emergency features, while that on educational work omits the instruction of workers themselves in the principles of hygiene. In fact, throughout the book, workers obligations and responsibilities and their instruction in the same are scarcely touched upon.

The author's statements upon the shortcomings of scientific management are certainly correct and well selected, although he does not mention that the failure to take into account the physiology of the individual is a prime factor. The chapter on air and ventilation includes the recent discoveries in these matters, but leaves the impression that humidity is invariably too great for all persons throughout the "closed-up" seasons, whereas, with the exception of a few industries, the vast majority of people both work and live in compartments which are entirely too low in relative humidity. This is true with nearly all of the usual heating methods adopted in America. The great importance of stagnation of the air as a chief cause for the depressions experienced in hot or "close" rooms is not given emphasis in calling such quarters "ill-ventilated."

The book in no sense covers occupational diseases nor afflictions promoted by occupations (as the author himself states), although

a few of the more deadly (not necessarily the most important) poisons are touched upon. Repetitions, contradictions, and transpositions of statement and thought are fortunately few, but some occur (pp. 24, 59, 233, 415-416, 405 v. 447, and in ch. 7). A description of the industrial processes versus health hazards had not been the author's intention, but some of the commoner correlations are given. Although the work abounds in mentions of individual firms and places, particularly of exemplary type, some leaders are overlooked. The table of contents is very full, but the index is tantalizingly brief.

In a word, the book is excellent as far as it goes. To fulfil its title it should be extended in many features and much more matter included. It is hoped that this will be done in future editions. It may be accepted as a trustworthy guide of most of the principles of economic factory equipment and management, and, as such, is of value to owners, proprietors, supervisors, lawmakers, and hygienists.

MAYO E. ROE and EMERY R. HAYHURST.

NEW BOOKS

BEMAN, L. T., compiler. *Selected articles on the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes*. Debaters' handbook series. Second edition, revised and enlarged. (White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 1915. Pp. 51, 147. \$1.)

BOOTH, C. *Industrial unrest and trade union policy*. (New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. 32. 10c.)

BOWLEY, A. L. and HURST, A. R. B. *Livelihood and poverty. A study in the economic conditions of working-class households in Northampton, Warrington, Stanley and Reading*. (London: Bell. 1915. Pp. 222. 3s. 6d.)

To be reviewed.

BULLOCK, E. D., compiler. *Selected articles on child labor*. Debaters' handbook series. Second edition, enlarged. (White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 1915. Pp. 26, 238. \$1.)

COON, W. H. *The health of the employe. An address delivered before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers*. (Haverhill, Mass.: The author. 1915.)

HENDERSON, C. R. *Citizens in industry*. (New York: Appleton. 1915. \$1.50.)

HOLLOWAY, C. M. *Report of the bureau of labor on the conditions of wage-earning women and girls*. (Hartford, Conn. 1915.)

JUNGHANN, H. *Der Staat als Schlichter gewerblicher Streitigkeiten*